

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*THEATRE FRANCAISE, Broadway, near Sixth street.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*THALIA THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*DODDINGTON'S HALL, 806 Broadway.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*RICHMOND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympic theatre, Broadway.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fifth street.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*KELLY & LIPSON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at the New York Hotel.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—*THE PATRIOT—CANDIDATE AND HIS DOUBT.*

New York, Tuesday, January 22, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated on the 21st of January.

The French cabinet has been reconstructed, the Emperor accepting the resignations of six of the Ministers.

M. Fould goes to Rome, and M. Rouher remains in the ministry.

The Imperial report concerning the late war has been received. It is thought that the movement indicates a more warlike policy.

Marshall Bazaine is said to have been relieved of "his high powers" in Mexico.

Earl Derby, it is reported, refuses to take up reform as a cabinet measure in England.

Political agitation has been renewed in the Lebanon. Consols closed at 90 1/2 for money in London yesterday.

United States fifties were at 72 1/2 in London, 72 in Paris and 76 in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull, with middling uplands at 14 1/2. Breadstuffs firm.

By steamships at this port and Portland we have our special correspondence and mail telegrams dated to the 11th of January.

The news of the ocean yacht contest and its result attracted very great attention, and produced quite an exciting effect in Italy.

According to the report of the Italian press, the Italian press, from Florence to Milan, treated the news as an important national event, showing forth the spirit and "go ahead"—a word which is translated into Italian for the occasion—action of the American people; the writers expressing the hope that the people of Italy will profit by emulating both in their daily transactions.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to amend the act granting lands for a railroad from Missouri to the Pacific was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The bill to prevent and punish illegal voting in the District was passed. The tariff bill was then taken up and read.

During the reading several amendments were made, and just before its conclusion the Senate adjourned.

In the House a joint resolution declaring the ten governments lately in rebellion to be without civil governments, and only eligible as State governments, was taken up.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Leave was asked to introduce a bill to regulate the practice and define the powers of the Supreme Court in certain cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, but Mr. Le Blond objected, and the bill was not then introduced.

The State of Missouri being called for bills, Mr. Benjamin introduced the above bill, to which Mr. Le Blond again objected, but a vote being taken, the bill was received by 107 yeas and 39 nays, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to provide for the sale of gold, which was passed.

A bill to prevent the further withdrawal of legal tender notes was introduced and referred.

Mr. Ward offered his resolutions inquiring into the Maryland election, and the action of the President respecting it, under a suspension of the rules, and the resolution was, after considerable debate, adopted.

Bills and resolutions of a local or private nature were then discussed, and several communications from the President were presented.

The House then proceeded to the discussion of Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill, and held an evening session, in which the discussion was continued.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday notice was given of intention to introduce bills to make husband and wife witnesses for and against one another in certain cases, and incorporating a company to build a railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Assembly notice was given of intention to introduce bills to create a bureau for the collection of fees and taxes in New York city, and to regulate the use of ships and waters adjacent to the city of New York.

Bills were introduced to regulate the use of the certain slips in the East river and to open Metropolitan Avenue in Brooklyn.

A resolution was introduced calling for the amount paid for printing in New York during the years 1865 and 1866.

Bills to amend the act relative to savings banks and to amend the General Railroad law were ordered to a third reading.

THE CITY.

The wind and snow storm of Sunday night ended yesterday in a drizzling rain and a general thaw.

The streets were covered with a deep slush, which was much worse for horses and pedestrians than the hard snow of the day before.

The compact masses of ice in the river were softened and offered but little obstruction to the regular trips of the ferry boats.

The tide rose to a considerable height and inundated many of the cellars and basements of the streets that line the river in the lower parts of the city.

The amount of injury done was comparatively trifling beyond the inconvenience to which proprietors of these places were subjected by reason of the flood.

Numerous applications were made for liquor licenses to the Inspector of Excise yesterday.

Those who served injunctions last September were called upon to pay fifty dollars for having indulged in that luxury, and they generally did so under protest.

Forty-two delinquents were before the various police courts during the day for excise violations.

A huge amount for circulating a large amount of counterfeit money came to light last evening at the Police Headquarters, and was thereupon frustrated.

The annual report of the Inspector of Buildings has been prepared, and we publish extracts from it to-day.

It shows the number of deaths in the city, and speaks of the tenement house system in general, the numerous buildings going up, the stores of combustible material and a variety of other information of a valuable and interesting character to the citizens of New York.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday the Aldermen submitted a report recommending the immediate removal of all obstructions at the terminations of all streets leading to the river, and the arrest and prosecution of all persons who have seized upon and are occupying the same.

It was also alleged that one of the Aldermen had been guilty of taking a bribe of

four thousand dollars, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn reported during the past week were 145, a decrease of ten from the previous week.

A rather small meeting was held last evening in reference to equal suffrage at Cooper Institute.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. George B. Cheever, Rev. Henry Garnet and others.

The constitutional amendment was critically discussed by Rev. Dr. Cheever, who presided.

James B. Freeman, an officer of internal revenue, and James Miller, were examined yesterday before Commissioner Betts on a charge of having levied black mail to the amount of \$150 upon a food store keeper named Budelman, at Harlem.

The case has not been concluded, and will be again taken up on Wednesday.

The trial of Patrick Dwyer, charged with shooting Patrick McGudden in a liquor saloon at the corner of Marion and Broome streets, on the 8th of December, 1865, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions.

The Hamburg mail steamship Germania, which was to have left Hamburg on the 6th inst., was detained two days in the Elbe, and did not leave Southampton for New York until the 11th inst., instead of on the 9th.

The United States and Brazil mail steamship North America, Captain Timmerman, will sail to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 P. M. from pier No. 43 North river, for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning.

The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one o'clock to-morrow.

The steamship Adriatic, Captain Sawyer, now loading at pier 23 East river, will sail for New Orleans this afternoon.

The stock market was dull but firm yesterday. Gold was firm, and after selling at 137 closed at 136 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Vera Cruz correspondence is dated January 10. A force of five hundred negroes and Algonquians had burned the villages of Jampapa and Cotacate, under orders from the French commander at Vera Cruz.

A severe description was going on in the capital under the supervision of General Marquez. It was reported on the 6th that Campeche had pronounced against the empire.

Maximilian's intentions, it is said, are to embark for Matamoros in case the national Congress was not inclined to sustain him.

Seventeen thousand republicans, under Porfirio Diaz, were reported in the neighborhood of Mexico city awaiting its evacuation.

Our advices from La Guayra and Caracas are to the 24th of December. Negotiations are pending in Venezuela for the purpose of confederating the States of Aragua, Guayra and Bolivar in one, and commissioners have already been named on the part of Guayra.

The conferences will take place in Oriz.

We have advices from the Bahama dated at Nassau, N. P., on the 19th of January. There is no news of interest.

About forty Americans, most of them invalids, were residing in Nassau, and the general effect of the climate is highly praised by them.

From Porto Rico our news report is dated at Mayaguez on the 4th of January. The commercial advice of the 24th of December says the business done in coffee during the fortnight has been an animated one, and prices have been maintained.

Very fine and dry weather, which we have been experiencing throughout the fortnight, has allowed sugar to come in from the interior on a larger scale.

A few of the sugar plantations have commenced crushing operations, on account of the dry weather are progressing favorably, so that we may calculate upon a ready stock of several hundred hogsheads with the beginning of the new year.

Moderate opening prices will be paid. Prospects for a good yield continue favorable. Nothing doing in freights for the United States.

The health of our island is good.

Lieutenant Ross, commanding the United States troops at Kingston, S. C., arrested the Sheriff of the county and two other persons on Sunday, by order of General Scott, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State.

The parties were consumed for neglect of duty by the Military Court of Inquiry investigating the recent burning of Kingston jail, by which twenty-two negroes were burned to death.

Advices from Arizona to the 7th instant state that twenty-two Indians had been killed in a fight with Rangers near Fort Rock Springs.

G. J. Mather, an English Penian, was tried and acquitted by an American jury in Toronto yesterday.

The ex-cobol General Early was summoned as a juror, but did not appear.

Thomas Cooney was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 8th of March next.

The Canadian Parliament has been further prorogued until the 27th of February.

Two old ladies were found murdered in their own house, in Young's corner, Maine, on Saturday night. No one had entered the house for two or three days, owing to the storm, and it is supposed the deed was committed on Wednesday or Thursday last.

A sum of money was found in the room untouched, and it is believed that the murderer's motive was rape.

A man named Johnson has been arrested on suspicion.

The drawing of the Crosby Opera House Art Association took place at Chicago yesterday, the building being crowded from pit to dome.

Ticket No. 53,000 drew the main prize, the Opera House, the holder of which is A. H. Lea, of Illinois.

A full list of the lucky numbers and their prizes is published in our columns this morning.

Nathaniel P. Willis, the poet and author, died at his residence of Idlewild, on the banks of the Hudson, on Sunday last, after a lingering disease.

The widow of the Rev. Mr. Horton, who was killed in the riot in New Orleans last July, is in that city trying to bring suit against the city; but all the lawyers there decline to assist her.

The blockader Mary, now lying at Mobile, is being prepared for sea, and a large surplus crew is aboard.

It is believed that she is either a Fenian privateer or else is part of the armament of the Knights of Aralis destined for a raid on Cuba.

Strategical Movements on the Impeachment Question.—The Issue and the Settlement.

A few weeks ago the impression generally prevailed that the impeachment agitation was all moonshine.

Next, when it began to assume the character of a fixed dream, it was denounced as despotic and revolutionary by the astonished Southern rebel press and their allies, the copperhead organs and orators of the North, and as certain to involve the country in another rebellion.

In the next place, with the exposure of the folly and fallacy of all such ridiculous threatnings against a plain constitutional proceeding on the part of Congress, we are happy to announce some signs of a recognition of the necessities of the situation in the quarter most immediately interested.

The signs to which we refer are embodied in certain private advices we have just received from Washington, which include the following statements as emanating from a high authority.

The impeachment movement will not be pushed during the present session.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will probably be occupied till March in examining witnesses, collecting evidence, and making up a case.

Meantime, as we are informed, President Johnson is expected to broach a compromise with Congress on the Greeley platform of a general amnesty to Southern rebels, State by State, for impartial suffrage, whites, mulattoes, negroes and all.

This plan proposes to let each State concerned do for itself, and when it shall have voluntarily granted impartial suffrage, to admit its representatives into Congress, chosen upon this basis, and then, with certain exceptions, to grant to the rebels of the State thus reinstated a general pardon.

We understand that Chief Justice Chase is inclined to favor this proposition, together with some leading members of Congress, and that Greeley, like Barkis, is also willing.

Leading Southern men are to be consulted, and some confidence is expressed in the success of the scheme.

This may, perhaps, account for the milk in Greeley's cocoanut.

Ever since his famous first Bull Run escapade he has been the most easily frightened man in the country.

His budget of blunders in consequence has been truly deplorable; from his proposition to pay

the rebels four hundred millions of dollars for their negroes down to his last blundering manifesto for a universal amnesty, negro suffrage or no negro suffrage.

Of course he is frightened out of his wits at this impeachment movement, from the terrible threatnings of the copperheads; but he blunders worse than ever in regard to the course of the Herald.

He will have it that it was the Herald that led poor Pierce and the democracy to their destruction on that fatal Kansas-Nebraska bill; and he fears that in this "malicious mockery" of the Herald on this impeachment remedy we are now leading the republicans on the road to ruin.

Let us assure our frightened philosopher that there is no danger in this remedy of impeachment, none whatever, and that in our discussions of the subject we are looking only at the general interests of the country and for the shortest, simplest and most available programme for a decisive settlement with the South.

Does this new departure suggested in behalf of the President meet the necessities of the case? As we understand it it involves the casting out of the pending constitutional amendment and the readmission into Congress of the rebel States, under their concession of negro suffrage, just as they are.

Under this plan within a twelvemonth Mason and Silldell may be back again in the Senate, and most of the old secession Southern delegations of 1860-61 may be back again in the House, agitating State rights once more and the unconstitutionality of the war for the Union, and all its debts and obligations.

Is it not wiser, first of all, to fix these obligations in the constitution beyond the reach of a repudiation party, and wiser, as the pending amendment proposes, to let each State for itself take negro suffrage with negro representation, or give up the one in withholding the other? We think so.

At all events we want some other securities for the future besides Greeley's universal panacea of a general amnesty and negro suffrage.

But the paramount issue which now demands settlement is the line of demarcation between the functions of the Executive and the powers of Congress.

Under Jackson the latter day policy of Executive encroachments upon the exclusive powers of Congress was commenced, which, from his examples, has been steadily advancing, until now we find the Executive not only assuming the highest and most exclusive powers of Congress, but charging usurpation upon the two houses in presuming to deny him these legislative powers and in refusing to endorse his acts done without authority in law.

The constitutional line of demarcation, therefore, between the law making and the law executing branches of the government must now be fixed and settled.

So clearly, too, is this line drawn in the constitution that Congress has only to assume and exercise its rightful authority in order to settle the question.

We guess that the amendment, added to a reconstruction bill offered the other day in the House, providing for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the re-establishment of martial law in the rebel States, has this settlement in view.

Let this thing be passed into a law over the President's veto, and then in his refusal, if he shall refuse to execute the law, the last resort of impeachment will admit of no further delay.

The prospect is that under this test the Executive will plead a justification against Congress from the Supreme Court, in which event, under the pressure of this great revolution which is upon us, President Johnson will be removed and the court reconstructed, to make way for the will of the sovereign people as represented in Congress.

The New Granadian Difficulty.

There are rumors at Panama of a difficulty between Mr. Burton, the United States Minister to Bogota, and General Mosquera, President of New Granada, in consequence of which the former demanded his passport and broke off communication with the New Granadian government.

The cause of this trouble "is said," we are informed, to be a letter from the commissioner of General Mosquera, charging the Americans on the Isthmus with being the authors of all the difficulties relating to the movement for the independence of the Isthmus.

Possibly the commissioner may be right, but he neglected, no doubt, to state the reason why the Americans on the Isthmus are dissatisfied with the present state of things there, more particularly with the wretched system pursued in the New Granadian Post Office.

It requires no graphic pen to describe the vexatious delays, the miserable blundering and endless confusion incidental to this native system.

The government and people of the United States have immense interests in the Pacific, and it is of the utmost importance to them that those interests shall not be jeopardized by the incompetency, carelessness and stupidity of General Mosquera's agents.

We must have a free and untrammelled mail route, by the most convenient way; and for our Pacific trade the Isthmus is the most convenient.

We wish to use this route fairly, and an arrangement was made in this spirit with the government of New Granada.

General Mosquera has been pleased to order that all mails from the United States and Europe, across the Isthmus, shall pass through native post offices.

If this suits us, all right; but if it does not suit us, General Mosquera must prepare to change it or take the consequences.

Neither he nor the State of New Granada, nor the United Republic of Colombia shall be permitted to stand between us and our interests, and the sooner General Mosquera understands this the better it will be for him and his postmasters.

The quarrel with Mr. Burton is altogether secondary, nor do we stop to inquire into its merits.

Neither do we care a fig for all the letters General Mosquera's commissioner may write.

If our Minister is wrong we will censure him; if right, uphold him.

But we repeat that we will not have our trade hampered if we can help ourselves, and we think we can.

A LITTLE ROW AMONG ASSEMBLERS.—There was a little breeze in Albany last week, occasioned by the struggle of certain New York members to get on the Committee on Cities.

An Assemblyman who is the representative of the "ring" appears to be so ambitious of the honor of a position on that committee as to be prepared for a rough and tumble fight with all whom he imagines to be his opponents.

The Speaker did very wisely in keeping all such members off the committee.

Their anxiety for the position is quite enough evidence that they are unfit to occupy it and that they have some ulterior object in endeavoring to secure it.

The American Yachts and American Steamships.

Besides the advantages which will accrue to this country from the great ocean yacht race in the promotion of yachting and in the establishment of a more genial feeling between the people of the United States and Great Britain, there is another special benefit which certainly deserves consideration.

We have seen from the various reports of the race that great credit is due to Captain Samuels, who sailed the Henrietta, for her splendid victory, and also to Captain Thomas, of the Fleetwing, for the gallant manner in which he handled his little vessel, after losing nearly half his crew overboard during the gale which the first and second yachts were called upon to face.

All accounts agree that the Henrietta was magnificently handled by Captain Samuels and his assistants.

It seems that not a sail, rope nor spar was carried away, and yet the vessel was kept at the top of her speed for the whole distance.

A careful study of the log will also show that the course of the Henrietta was perfect.

She was never allowed to diverge from the shortest line between here and the Needles, and only fell off her course eleven miles in the whole voyage of over three thousand.

The London Times also points out the fact that the landfall of Captain Samuels was extraordinary; by which is meant that he hit the Solly lights, for which he was steering, as accurately as a fine marksman hits the bull's eye.

Captain Thomas did not exhibit such remarkable proficiency in navigation; but when the Fleetwing was in distress and lamentably short-handed, he proved himself a most practical and competent seaman and brought his yacht in second, after an excellent passage.

To Captain Samuels, all must admit, belongs no small share of the victor's laurels.

Now, to able navigators and seamen like these we must entrust our steamships, if we ever hope to sustain American lines across the Atlantic in competition with the French and English lines which now rule the waves between them.

A good captain makes a good ship and soon builds up the confidence of the public in the line with which he is connected.

How often have we known travellers to wait weeks in order to sail in a particular boat because a reliable captain commanded her?

Captain Samuels is one of those seamen of whom the country may well be proud.

He did not enter the cabin through the windows; but he began before the mast and earned his promotion fairly by hard work and careful study.

In the celebrated clipper Dreadnought he made the fastest passages across the Atlantic ever recorded by a sailing vessel, and he repeated his quick trips so often that they cannot be ascribed to chance.

Frequently he beat the regular steamers, and the newspapers issued extras upon the Dreadnought's arrival.

After these triumphs he gave the country the direct advantage of his experience and his administrative abilities by serving in Quarter-master General Van Vleet's department during the late war, and exposing the corruption which for a time prevailed among the subordinates, in which good work he was heartily aided by the General.

At the bombardment of Fort Fisher Captain Samuels commanded General Terry's headquarters steamer, and was so anxious to take part in the action that he had to be positively ordered to desist.

When the war was over he took charge of the steamer Fulton, of the Havre line, and has rapidly increased her popularity.

Now he has commanded the winning vessel in the first great ocean yacht race, and has again demonstrated that he knows the shortest road across the ocean and has learned how to combine the utmost speed with the utmost safety of transit.

Give us a few more such captains and American steamship lines will soon spring up and be the most popular in the world.

A Searching Investigation into the Treasury Department.

A bill was introduced in Congress yesterday by Mr. Garfield which proposes a very searching and thorough investigation into all matters connected with the Treasury and Sub-Treasury of the United States.

The commission to whom this important duty is to be entrusted is to consist of three citizens not holding any federal office—a provision eminently desirable and satisfactory.

The power of investigation is to extend to all books, letters, papers, vaults and deposits, and the report to be made to Congress is to cover every point connected with the financial operations of the government.

Such an inquiry, if entrusted to the hands of men of admitted competency and integrity and thoroughly prosecuted, could not fail to have a healthful effect.

It would afford a clearer insight into the real financial condition of the country than the people at present enjoy, and would establish public confidence upon a secure basis.

One of the points to be covered by the report touches the sales of gold, the purchase and sale of bonds and other securities of the United States, the amounts and rates of purchase and sale and the amounts of commissions paid, with the names of the parties to whom they may have been paid.

This subject alone will be one of great interest to the public and will serve to set at rest the apprehension that monster jobs may be concealed under such operations.

The movement appears to be a good one, and the bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, will no doubt receive the early and serious attention of the committee.

The Railroad Armistice.

An armistice has been patched up between the New York Central and the Hudson River Railroads, and freight and passengers are run as usual over those lines.

The prompt action of the Legislature brought about this speedy termination of the difficulty.

But will the peace be lasting? The measure proposed by Senator Murphy is a proper and just one and should become a law, so as to ensure the State against any recurrence of the events of the past week.

We should have some guarantee for the future. It is not the policy of the State to oppress or embarrass any of her railroad companies which are necessary to her prosperity and form the main foundation of her wealth.

All blackmail legislation against the roads, of which every session is prolific, should be frowned down by the honest members and by the public.

But healthy measures of reform should find willing supporters, and care should be taken to prevent by legislation a renewal of the difficulties which last week threatened so serious an injury to the business of the State.

All connecting lines should be compelled to run through trains, passenger

and baggage, for the public convenience, and where the companies cannot agree the State authorities and the courts should have the power to settle the terms between them.

The Gold Bill Passed by the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed a Gold bill, which provides for six days' notice, by advertisement, in a daily newspaper in New York and Washington prior to any sale of coin from the Treasury of the United States, which notice must designate the amount to be offered.

The payments for coin thus disposed of may be made in compound interest notes with the interest accrued thereon.

It is generally supposed that some material amendments will be made to the bill in the Senate, one of which may fix the minimum reserve of gold to be kept on hand or within call by the government.

There appears to be a well settled intention on the part of Congress to place some restrictions on the present power of the Secretary of the Treasury to control and rule the market; a power which would be dangerous under any circumstances, as holding out great temptations and liable to abuse, but which becomes doubly hazardous when entrusted to a man with narrow financial views and no little obstinacy of opinion.